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
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No. 2.

## MASONIC MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XII., page 14.]

CLXXIII. Obverse, A sphinx couchant, facing the left, upon a dais adorned with palm leaves; in her fore paws she holds two globes, one upon the other, above which is a device  somewhat resembling the "crux ansata," called by Merzdorf "the Nile key." Legend, G.: SPHINX. In exergue, 5804. Reverse, A triangle in which is the radiant All-seeing eye. Legend, above, SILENCE, AMITIE, the words widely separated, and below, BIENFAISANCE. [Silence, friendship, benevolence.]\* Silver. Size 16.

CLXXIV. Obverse, Similar to obverse of CLXXIII, but the ornaments of the head of the sphinx differ; she has but one globe; the "Nile key" is wanting, and the pedestal is ornamented only with perpendicular lines instead of palm leaves. The legend is the same. Reverse, as reverse of CLXXIII. Silver. Size 16.

CLXXV. Obverse, Between two laurel branches, the inscription AFFILIE LIBRE DE TOUTES LES LL.: ET CHAP.: DE FRANCE, in six lines. [Affiliated freely† with all the Lodges and Chapters of France.] Legend, UNION DE TOUS LES RITS AU G.: O.: DE FRANCE. [Union of all the rites with the Grand Orient of France.] Reverse, Between two olive branches crossed at the bottom, LES MA.: RECONNAISSANS AU F.: (Blank for a name.) Legend, 5: JOUR DU 10: MOIS 5804. [December 5, 1804.] Size 17.

CLXXVI. Obverse, The square and compasses on a radiant blazing star, having the letter G on its centre. Legend, L.: DES FRERES UNIS. [Lodge of United Brothers.] In exergue, O.: DE PARIS. Reverse, Below a radiant star is a triangle upon an owl's head winged; in the triangle, a sheaf of wheat. Below, 5806. Legend, AMITIE SAGESSE. [Friendship, wisdom.] Size 17.

CLXXVII. Obverse, As Obverse of CLXXVI. Reverse, Between two myrtle branches crossed at bottom, a triangle, in which is a lyre. Legend, AMITIE SAGESSE. Below, 5806. Size 17.†

CLXXVIII. Obverse, A helmet surmounting a shield and other

\* The Lodge of the Grand Sphinx was installed at Paris Nov. 3, 1804. This Medal and the following are engraved in *Tresor Numis. Napoleon*, plate 6, figures 12 and 13.

† Better, perhaps, "Willingly united to." This Medal we find described in Merzdorf, (p. 64, No. 59,) where he

says twenty-one were engraved with the names of the recipients.

† The Lodge Freres Unis, was founded at Paris, August 1, 1775. This Medal and the previous one, are engraved in *Tresor Numismatique, Napoleon*, plate 17, figures 3 and 4.

ancient armor, surrounded by branches of laurel. Legend, MARS ET LES ARTS. [Lodge of Mars and the Arts.]\* In exergue, L'AN 5806. F.: DONADIO F. in two lines, the second curving. Reverse, RECOMPENSE AU ZELE in three lines across the field. Size 16.

CLXXIX. Obverse, Two pillars, on a Mosaic pavement; that on the left has a level on its base, and B on its shaft, and the one on the right has a square on its base and I on its shaft; between them are the square and compasses, above which is a radiant triangle with the letter G. Legend, L.: S.<sup>T</sup> VICTOR DES AMIS DE LA VICTOIRE. [Lodge of St. Victor of the Friends of Victory.]† Below, MERLEN F.: Reverse, An eagle soaring to the left, a palm branch in his right talons, and a crown in his left; above is the radiant sun; below a portion of the globe, on which O.: DE PARIS. Size 17.

CLXXX. Obverse, Between two branches of myrtle, a tomb, over which are the letters O.: P.: [Orient of Paris.] and below, 5809. Legend, TRIBUTAIRE D'HIRAM. [Tributary of Hiram.]‡ Reverse, The square and compasses, with the letter G in the centre, above which on the left the sun, and on the right the moon; below, 1809. Size 16.

CLXXXI. Obverse, A wreath of myrtle enclosing a tomb, on which is an urn in which incense burns. On the tomb, A HIRAM. [To Hiram.] Below are a skull and crossed bones, and in the field beneath, 5809. Legend, TRIBUTAIRES D'HIRAM O.: DE PARIS. [Tributaries of Hiram, &c.]§ Reverse, The square and compasses, enclosing a flaming G; above, on the right the crescent moon; on the left two gavels, and below, two crossed swords. Size 16.

CLXXXII. Obverse, The imperial eagle turning to the right, with expanded wings, and holding a thunderbolt in his talons. Legend, EMPIRE FRANCAIS. Reverse, Two laurel branches crossed, between which are the square and compasses hanging by a ribbon; below is a five-pointed radiant star. Legend, L. D. S.<sup>T</sup> J. S. L. T. D. D. S.<sup>T</sup> L. D. L. M. D. F. R. In exergue, OMNES • IN • UNO. [All in one.] Size 17.||

CLXXXIII. Obverse, In a circle a double-headed crowned eagle, holding a sword; below, in two lines, 22 X<sup>RE</sup>. 5804 JALEY. F. 1812. [December 22, 5804, &c.] Legend, SUP.: CONSEIL DU 33<sup>E</sup> EN FRANCE • DEUS MEUMQUE JUS • [Supreme Council of the 33d in France. God and my right.] Reverse, Inscription in nine lines, S. A. S. LE PRINCE CAMBACERES ARCHI-CHANCELLIER DE L'EMPIRE PREMIER SOUVERAIN GRAND COMMANDEUR I<sup>ER</sup> JUILLET 5806. [His most serene highness, Prince Cambaceres, Arch-Chancellor of the Empire, First Sovereign Grand Commander, &c.]¶ Silver. Size 21.

CLXXXIV. Obverse, Bust of Minerva to right, with helmet crowned with myrtle, on which is an owl; over the helmet seven stars. Legend, PARFAITE REUNION. Below, O. DE PARIS. Reverse, A wreath of oak and myrtle, in which is a radiant triangle, bearing a cypher of the letters P R [Parfaite Reunion.] Heptagonal.\*\* Size 25.

\* This Lodge was installed August 1, 1806. The Medal is engraved in Tresor Numis. Napoleon, plate 17, figure 8.

† This Lodge was erected August 16, 1806. The Medal is engraved in Tresor Numis. Napoleon, plate 17, figure 10.

‡ This Lodge was erected Dec. 18, 1808. The Medal is engraved in Tresor Numis. Napoleon, plate 37, fig. 2.

§ This Medal is engraved in Tresor Numis. Napoleon, plate 71, figure 11.

|| The letters on the Reverse are for Loge de St. Jean

sous le titre distinctif de St. Louis de la Martinique de Freres Reunis, or St. John's Lodge, under the distinctive title of St. Louis of Martinique of Assembled Brothers. This Lodge was founded Jan. 30, 1762. The Medal is engraved in Tresor Numis. Napoleon, plate 52, figure 8. The date of striking is supposed to be 1811.

¶ The abbreviations are for *Son altesse serenissime*. The Medal is engraved in Tresor Numis. Nap. pl. 14, fig. 3, and in Thory, Annals, pl. IV, No. 15.

\*\* This Medal is engraved in Tresor Numis. Napoleon, plate 56, figure 1.

CLXXXV. Obverse, A triangle surrounded by rays, in the centre of which is a cross having the cypher  $\equiv N \downarrow \equiv$  (INRI). Legend, FIAT LUX ET LUX FACTA EST. [Let there be light and there was light.] Reverse, Five standards bound together by a ribbon. Legend, SVP.: CONV.: METR.: VAL.: LVT.: PAR.: I take the abbreviations to be for *Suprema Conventio Metropolitana (in) Valle Lutetiae Parisiorum*, i. e. Supreme Metropolitan (or Grand) Council in the Valley of Paris. The Medal was struck for the Grand Council of the 33d grade, previous to the winter of 1829-30, and is rare.

CLXXXVI. Obverse, On an imperial mantle surmounted by a crown, the square and compasses, in the centre of which is a five-pointed star with the letter G, and around are seven stars; below are three gavels, crossed, under which 1810. Legend, LA R.: L.: ECOSSAISE DE MARIE LOUISE A L'OR.: DE PARIS. [The Worshipful Scottish Lodge of Marie Louise, &c.] Reverse, Between two branches of myrtle, three equilateral triangles interlaced to form a nine-pointed star, in the centre of which a radiant sun. Legend, LA R.: L.: ECO.: CID<sup>T</sup> LA REUNION DES ETRANGERS O.: DE PARIS. [The Worshipful Scottish Lodge, formerly the Reunion of Strangers, &c.\*] In exergue, 1783. Heptagonal. Size 18.

CLXXXVII. Obverse, Naked bust to right of Honnorez, under which in small script letters, Ad. Jouvenel F. Legend, R • HONNOREZ • OB • BRUX • DIE • XIX • FEBR • AN • MDCCCXXVIII. [R. Honnorez died at Brussels, Feb. 19, 1828.] Reverse, An altar tomb, the front of which has a blazing star with the letter G on an oblong panel between two reversed torches; on the left is an anchor, on the right two clasped hands, and below is a gavel; near the edge of the lower step on the right I B I in very small script letters. Legend, FIDEI • SPEIQUE • AMANTISSIMO • CARITATE • CLARO • DICAUIT AMICITIA ★ [Friendship has erected to one most beloved for his faith and hope, and most distinguished in charity.] Bronze, gilt. Size 20.

CLXXXVIII. Obverse, A phenix with expanded wings, holding in his beak a sprig of acacia, and in his left talons the rule and compasses, is rising from a burning pyre to the sun, which darts its rays from above on the right. In the background on the left, a temple with two great piers or pillars in its front, the letter J on the left and B on the right. Legend, RESURGENS TENEBRAS VERA LUCE DIMOVET. [Rising again, it disperses darkness with true light.] In very small letters on the lower left side, JOUVENEL INV. Reverse, At the top G on a five-pointed blazing star, surrounded by rays, and at the bottom a triangular level; between these the inscription AD MAJOREM DEI GLORIAM FELICIB. AUSPICIIS LEOPOLDI BELGAR. REGIS PRIMO RECTORE F.: J. DEFRENNE MAGNUS ORIENS CONDITUR BRUXELLIS XXIII DIE DUODEC. MENSIS A. L. VMDCCCXXXII in eight lines. [To the greater glory of God, under the happy auspices of Leopold, King of the Belgians, Bro. J. Defrenne being the first ruler, a Grand Orient is founded at Brussels the 23d day of the 12th month,† in the year of light 5832.] Silver, copper silver-plated, and bronze. Size 29.

CLXXXIX. Obverse, As obverse of CLXXXVIII. Reverse, A "votive tablet," above which is the Delta with the tetragrammaton, sur-

\* The abbreviations are for *Respectable Loge Ecossaise Cidevant*, &c. I find several instances where Lodges change their names. The "Social Contract" (see cxxx) was called "St. Lazarus" previous to 1776,

and so of many others. The Medal is engraved in *Tresor Numis. Napoleon*, plate 47, figure 11.

† The 12th month in this case was December.



rounded by rays which appear on the sides of the tablet. On the tablet the inscription in seven lines, LA MAÇONNERIE SURVIT A TOUS LES TEMS DIEU LE VEUT. [Masonry will survive through all time. God wills it.] Legend, in two lines, A G. J. A. DE STASSART, GR. M. DE BELGIQUE. BRUXELLES 2<sup>e</sup>. J. 3<sup>e</sup>. M. 5835. [To G. J. A. De Stassart, Grand Master of Belgium; Brussels, May 2, 1835.]\* Bronze, and probably other metals. Size 29.

CXC. Obverse, Bust of Stassart to left, wearing a coat with a high standing collar, embroidered with oak leaves; on his breast a star, and the insignia of various Orders; a ribbon, to which is suspended a jewel, is thrown over his right shoulder; on the arm, in small letters, HART F. Legend, G<sup>r</sup> J<sup>r</sup> A<sup>r</sup> BARON DE STASSART.† (Figure 1.) Reverse, Three laurel wreaths, through which is passed a ribbon, near the top, the field below being plain for engraving a name. Bronze; also, gilt and silver-plated, and probably other metals. Size 31.

CXCI. Obverse, A serpent biting a file,‡ below which in very small letters, HART. F. (Figure 2.) Legend, separated from the field by a circle of beads, LA MAÇ. VIVRA † DIEU LE VEUT \* GR. OR. DE BELGIQUE 5838 \* [Masonry will live, God wills it. Grand Orient of Belgium, 5838.] Reverse, PRÉC. MAÇ. ADORE LE GR. ARCH. DE L'UN. AIME TON PROCHAIN. NE FAIS POINT DE MAL. FAIS DU BIEN. LAISSE PARLER LES HOMMES. LE CULTE LE PLUS AGRÉABLE AU G. ARCH. DE L'UN. CONSISTE DANS LES BONNES MOEURS ET DANS LA PRATIQUE DE TOUTES LES VERTUS. FAIS DONC LE BIEN POUR L'AMOUR DU BIEN LUI-MÊME. TIENS TOUJOURS TON ÂME DANS UN ÉTAT ASSEZ PUR POUR PARAÎTRE DIGNEMENT DEVANT LE G. ARCH. QUI EST DIEU. AIME LES BONS, PLAINS LES FAIBLES, FUIS LES MÉCHANTS, MAIS NE HAIS PERSONNE. PARLE SOBREMENT AVEC LES GRANDS, PRUDEMMENT AVEC TES ÉGAUX, SINCÈREMENT AVEC TES AMIS, DOUCEMENT AVEC LES PETITS, TENDREMENT AVEC LES PAUVRES. NE FLATTE POINT TON FRÈRE, C'EST UNE TRAHISON; SI TON FRÈRE TE FLATTE, CRAINS QU'IL NE TE CORROMPE. ÉCOUTE TOUJOURS LA VOIX DE TA CONSCIENCE. SOIS LE PÈRE DES PAUVRES, CHAQUE SOUPIR QUE TA DURETÉ LEUR ARRACHERA AUGMENTERA LE NOMBRE DES MALÉDICTIONS QUI TOMBERONT SUR TA TÊTE. RESPECTE L'ÉTRANGER VOYAGEUR, AIDE-LE; SA PERSONNE EST SACRÉE POUR TOI. ÉVITE LES QUERELLES, PRÉVIENS LES INSULTES, METS TOUJOURS LA RAISON DE TON CÔTÉ. RESPECTE LES FEMMES, N'ABUSE JAMAIS DE LEUR FAIBLESSE, ET MEURS PLUTÔT QUE DE LES DESHONORER. SI LE G. ARCH. TE DONNE UN FILS, REMERCIE-LE, MAIS TREMBLE SUR LE DÉPÔT QU'IL TE CONFIE; SOIS POUR CET ENFANT L'IMAGE DE LA DIVINITÉ. FAIS QUE JUSQU'À 10 ANS IL TE CRAIGNE, QUE JUSQU'À 20 IL T'AIME, QUE JUSQU'À LA MORT IL TE RESPECTE. JUSQU'À 10 ANS SOIS SON MAÎTRE, JUSQU'À 20 ANS SON PÈRE, JUSQU'À LA MORT SON AÎNÉ. PENSE À LUI DONNER DE BONS PRINCIPES PLUTÔT

\* The abbreviations denote Goswin Joseph Augustin de Stassart. See Zacharias, (VI. 5.) He was elected Grand Master of the Grand Orient of Belgium, "March 4, 1835, and was happily installed," says Zacharias, (ibid.) on the 2d of May. He served six years.

† A Medal was struck in honor of Stassart, included among Masonics by Zacharias; Obverse as above: (CXC.) Reverse, Below three wreaths of laurel, tied by ribbons, the inscription in fourteen lines, LES LIBÉRAUX BELGES AU BARON DE STASSART, ÉLU SÉNATEUR PAR LES ARRONDISSEMENTS DE BRUXELLES NAMUR ET NIVELLES DE 11 JUIN 1839 DESTITUE, LE 17, DES FONCTIONS DE GOUVERNEUR DU BRABANT PAR LE MINISTÈRE DE

THEUX EN HAINE DE CETTE TRIPLE ÉLECTION \* [The Liberal Belgians to Baron de Stassart, elected Senator by the arrondissements of Brussels, Namur and Nivelles, June 11, 1839, and on the 17th deprived of his powers as Governor of Brabant, by the Minister de Theux, in revenge for this triple election.] Bronze, gilt, &c. Size 31.

‡ This Medal was struck in consequence of an interdict pronounced against the Masonic Order by the Romish Archbishop of Mechlin, in December, 1838, which, however, had no effect, unless to increase the prosperity of the Fraternity, and to revive the loyalty of those whose interest had waned. The Reverse is known as the Masonic Sermon.

QUE DE BELLES MANIERES ; QU'IL TE DOIVE UNE DROITURE ÉCLAIRÉE ET NON PAS UNE FRIVOLE ÉLÉGANCE, FAIS-LE HONNETE HOMME PLUTOT QU' HABILE HOMME. SI TU ROUGIS DE TON ÉTAT, C'EST ORGUEIL ; SONGE QUE CE N'EST PAS TA PLACE, QUI T'HONORE OU TE DÉGRADE, MAIS LA FAÇON DONT TU L'EXERCES. LIS ET PROFITE, VOIS ET IMITE, RÉFLÉCHIS ET TRAVAILLE ; RAPPORT TOUT A L'UTILITÉ DE TES FRERES ; C'EST TRAVAILLER POUR TOI-MEME. SOIS CONTENT PARTOUT, DE TOUT ET AVEC TOUT. RÉJOUIS-TOI DANS LA JUSTICE ; COURROUCE-TOI CONTRE L'INIQUITÉ ; SOUFFRE SANS TE PLAINDRE. NE JUGE PAS LÉGEREMENT LES ACTIONS DE HOMMES ; NE BLAME POINT ET LOUE ENCORE MOINS ; C'EST AU G.°. ARCH.°. DE L'UN.°, QUI SONDE LES COEURS A APPRÉCIER SON OUVRAGE. \* in forty-one lines. Bronze, copper silver plated, and probably other metals. Size 31. The translation of the inscription is as follows : —

Masonic Precepts. Adore the Grand Architect of the Universe. Love thy neighbor ; do no evil ; do good : suffer men to speak ; the worship most acceptable to the Grand Architect of the Universe consists in good morals and the practice of all the virtues : do good for the love of goodness itself alone : ever keep thy soul in a state so pure as to appear worthily before the presence of the Grand Architect, who is God. Love the good, succor the weak, fly from the wicked, but hate no one : speak seriously with the great, prudently with thy equals, sincerely with thy friends, pleasantly with the little ones, tenderly with the poor : do not flatter thy brother, that is treason ; if thy brother flatter thee, beware that he doth not corrupt thee : listen always to the voice of conscience : be a father to the poor ; each sigh drawn from them by thy hard-heartedness will increase the number of maledictions which will fall upon thy head ; respect the stranger on his journey and assist him ; his person is sacred to thee ; avoid quarrels, forestall insults ; ever keep the right on thy side ; respect woman, never abuse her weakness ; die rather than dishonor her ; if the Grand Architect hath given thee a son, be thankful, but tremble at the trust He hath confided to thee : be to that child the image of Divinity ; until he is ten years old let him fear you, until he is twenty let him love you, and until death let him respect you ; until he is ten years old be his master, until twenty his father, and until death his friend ; aim to give him good principles rather than elegant manners, that he may owe thee an enlightened rectitude, and not a frivolous elegance ; make of him an honest man rather than a man of dress : if thou blushest at thy condition it is pride ; consider that it is not the position which honors or degrades thee, but the manner in which thou dost fill it ; read and profit, see and imitate, reflect and labor ; do all for the benefit of thy brethren, that is working for thyself : be content in all places, at all times, and with all things ; rejoice in justice, despise iniquity, suffer without murmuring ; judge not lightly the conduct of men, blame little, and praise still less ; it is for the Grand Architect of the Universe who searches the heart, to value His work.

CXCII. Obverse, As Obverse of CXC. Reverse, As Obverse of CXCI. Silver, copper, &c. Size 31. (Figures 1 and 2.)

CXCIII. Obverse, As Obverse of CXC. Reverse, As Reverse of CXCI. Silver, copper, &c. Size 31.

CXCIV. Obverse, Bust of Defacqz to left, wearing the collar of the Grand Master. Below the bust, in small letters, HART. F. Legend, EUGENE DE FACQZ GR.°. MAIT.°. on the left of the bust, and DE L'ORDRE MAÇ.°. EN BELGIQUE in two lines, curving to conform to the edge of the Medal, on the right. Reverse, As Reverse of CXC. Bronze, silver-plated, gilt, and probably other metals. Size 31.

CXCV. Obverse, As Obverse of CXCIV. Reverse, As Obverse of CXC. Bronze, &c. Size 31.

CXCVI. Obverse, As Obverse of CXCIV. Reverse, As Obverse of CXCI. Bronze, &c. Size 31.

CXCVII. Obverse, As Obverse of CXCIV. Reverse, As Reverse of CXCI. Bronze, &c. Size 31.

CXCVIII. Obverse, As Obverse of CXCIV. Reverse, An altar of three steps; on its top a cushion on which is a "sword of Justice," its hilt to the right; on the front side of the altar an open Bible, with the words BIBLIA SACRA in two lines; on the lower step are the square, compasses and gavel interlaced. On the right, the club of Hercules leans against the altar, and beside it is a bust of Minerva and the mirror of Venus—symbolizing strength, wisdom, and beauty; on the left, an anchor leans against the altar, behind it a cross, and at its foot a pelican feeding its young, symbolizing hope, faith, and charity. Over the altar is a blazing star on which is G. From this star very delicate rays issue, covering nearly the whole field. Legend, ELU A L'UNANIMITE 11 J.: 5 M.: INSTALLE 8 J.: 6 M.: 5842 • [Unanimously elected the 11th day of the 5th month, (July),\* installed the 8th of the 6th month, (August).] The rosette or cinquefoil at the bottom, after the legend. Below the altar, GR.: OR.: DE BELGIQUE, in two lines. [Grand Orient of Belgium.] Silver, bronze, gilt, and silver-plated, and perhaps others. Size 31. (Figure 3.)

CXCIX. Obverse, A circle formed by a snake devouring its tail, surrounded by a glory of formal rays, making a star of seven points, and between the points seven smaller points of fine rays. Within the circle on a platform, an altar of three steps, on which fire is burning; on the front, the All-seeing eye in a triangle surrounded by seven stars; on the platform in front of the lower step of the altar a pelican feeding its young; on the right a globe, palette, and brushes, scroll, closed book, olive branch, and compasses; on the left a beehive and bees, a harp, scroll, branch of oak, and gavel. Below, in the circle as if in exergue, two palm branches crossed and issuing from a wreath of laurel. Between the two lower points of the star in very small letters, HART F. in two lines. Legend, above, \* GRAND ORIENT DE BELGIQUE \* Below, completing the circle, RECOMPENSE MAÇONNIQUE. [Masonic reward.] Reverse, As reverse of CXC. The dies of this Medal are very finely cut. Bronze, and probably other metals. Size 31. This has no date or place of issue, but was probably struck at Brussels, with other Masonic Medals by Hart, about 1842.

CC. Obverse, As Obverse of CXCIX. Reverse, As Obverse of CXC. Bronze, gilt, &c. Size 31.

CCI. Obverse, As Obverse of CXCIX. Reverse, As Obverse of CXCIV. Bronze, gilt, &c. Size 31.

We know of no dies of Masonics so extensively muled as these. We have named eleven combinations, which are all that we have found up to the present time; possibly others exist, but there would seem to be less excuse for those that might be made than for the preceding. As a whole, these dies by Hart are among the finest we have seen. The sizes vary slightly; many of them are a little larger than 31, but not quite 32.

CCII. Obverse, The cradle presented by the city of Paris to the infant son of Napoleon; at the head of the cradle is the eagle of France; at its foot a crown, and on each side a stand of colors, surmounted by an eagle. From the field above, a triangle bearing Hebrew letters, and surrounded by a circle, darts rays of light into the cradle. Legend, ANNO LUCIS, and at the

\*De Facqz d'Ath, a councillor in the Court of Cassation was unanimously elected to succeed Stassart as Grand Master of Belgium. His installation was a most brilliant affair, over four hundred brethren participating.

In describing the Medal Zacharias (VIII. 6) gives the mirror to Juno. I prefer to regard it as symbolizing Venus, the goddess of beauty.



bottom 58II. [In the year of light, 58II.] Reverse, A wreath of leaves of the oak and lily; in the centre of the field, MERITO. [To the deserving.] Legend, BERCEAU DU ROI DE ROME ORIENT DE LA HAYE. [Cradle of the King of Rome, Orient of the Hague.]\* Bronze. Size 24. (Figure 4.) This Medal is very rare. Zacharias says, (V. 2,) "Only five were struck in bronze." Merzdorf says, p. 101, that twenty-five examples only are extant. Specimens were in the collections of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, of the Lodge Minerva of Leipsic, and his own.

CCIII. Obverse, Jugate busts to left of Prince William Frederic of the Netherlands, and the Princess Louisa Augusta of Prussia. Legend, GVIL. FRED. CAR. NEDERL. PRINC. ET. LVDOV. AVG. GVIL. AMAL. BORVSS. PRINC. D. XXI. M. MAJI <sup>CIO IO CCC XXV</sup><sub>CIO IO CCC L</sub> [William Frederic Charles, Prince of the Netherlands, and Louisa Augusta Wilhelmina Amalia, Princess of Prussia, May 21, 1825.] On the edge of the bust in very small letters, I. P. SCHOUBERG. F. Reverse, Two branches of laurel and olive, crossed and tied below with a ribbon, within which an equilateral triangle; on the sides, FAVSTE FELICITER PROSPERE [Fortunately, happily, prosperously.] Within the triangle, \* FREDER. PR. SVMMO. MAGISTRO OPTIMO. FRATRI FELICISS. CONJVGII EXACT. QVINTVM. LVSTRVM CELEBRANTI. FRATRES LIBERI. CEMENT. NEDERL. [The Masonic brethren of the Netherlands to Brother Frederic, Prince, Grand Master, celebrating the completion of the fifth lustrum of a most happy marriage.] Silver and bronze. Size 36. Struck in honor of the silver wedding of Prince Frederic and the Princess Augusta.†

CCIV. Obverse, Bust to left of Frederic, Prince of Orange, within a border composed of nine shields, suspended upon a ribbon. The shield at the bottom contains the arms of Orange, azure, billety or, a lion rampant crowned, in his right paw a sword, in his left a bundle of seven arrows banded: in chief, a label of three points; near the shield, the date of his accession to the Grand Mastership, 1816. Passing around from left to right, are the arms† of his predecessors, with the date of their occupancy of the Grand Master's chair, as follows: — I. 1756–1757: quarterly; 1 and 4, or, a fess sable, over all a saltire counter-compony azure and argent: 2 and 3, quarterly; 1 and 4, argent, six fusils in bend sinister azure; 2 and 3, or, a cross between four lions rampant. II. 1758–1759: quarterly; 1 and 4, azure, a cross moline argent, a crescent for difference: 2 and 3, quarterly; 1 and 4, azure, a hound salient; 2 and 3, argent, three roses, two and one, (gules?): an escutcheon of pretence, an eagle displayed impaling two bars gules. III. 1759–1794: quarterly; 1 and 4, gules, three crampions, two and one: 2 and 3, or, a lion rampant, a label of three points: an escutcheon of pretence, argent, two bars embattled gules. IV. 1795–1804: or, a lion rampant debased by a label of three points. V. 1804–1810: gules, two mattocks in

\* This Lodge was established at the Hague by the Grand Orient of France, after the annexation of Holland to the French Empire, at the suggestion of a few Frenchmen residing there, with some of their adherents, regardless of the fact that there were already Dutch Lodges there under the Grand Lodge of Holland. It existed only about two years, and was then discontinued. (See Zacharias, V. 2.)

† That struck on the occasion of his marriage is described under XXVII.

‡ The dies for this Medal are cut with extreme care, and the armorial bearings, in particular, are very finely

executed; many of the charges are so small that it is impossible to designate the color, but I have mentioned it in all cases where it could be distinguished. I find the succession of the Grand Masters given by Findel as follows: — i. 1756—von Aerssen Beyeren. ii. 1758—Count Christian Fr. von Bentinck. iii. 1759—Carl, Baron von Boetzelaar. iv. 1795—Baron J. van Teylingen. v. 1804—C. G. Bylefield. vi. 1810—Bosquet. vii. 1812—S. W. Barnaart. viii. 1815—M. H. Reepmaker, who was succeeded by Prince Frederick in 1816. The Medal struck on the 25th anniversary of his Grand Mastership is described under XXIV.

saltire. VI. 1810-1812: a landscape with four fir-trees. VII. 1812-1815: quarterly; 1 and 4, checky, argent and purple; 2 and 3, gules, a lion rampant sinister. VIII. 1815-1816: or, a fleur-de-lis between three mill-rinds sable. Reverse, INSTITVTI MAGNI APUD BATAVOS ORIENTIS FESTVM SECVLARE AGENTES ILLVSTRISIMI PRINCIPIS ARAVSIACO NASSAVICI GVIELMI FREDERICI CAROLI PER XL ANNOS MAGNI PROVINCIAE BATAVAE MAGISTRI EFFIGIEM EIVSQVE ET ILLORVM QVI ANTE PRAEFUERE ARMORVM INSIGNIA IN PERPETVAM REI MEMORIAM AVRO, ARGENTI, AERE EXCVDI JVSSERVNT CAEMENTARII BATAVI A<sup>o</sup> MDCCCLVI. in sixteen lines. [The Masons of Holland celebrating the centennial festival of the foundation of the Grand Orient of Holland, ordered the effigies of William Frederic Charles, most illustrious prince of Orange and Nassau, for forty years Grand Master of the province of Holland; with his armorial bearings and the arms of those who presided before him, to be struck in gold, silver and bronze, in perpetual memory of the occasion. In the year 1856.] The inscription sufficiently explains the design of this beautiful Medal, one of the most perfect I have ever examined. Gold, silver, and bronze. Size 38.

W. T. R. MARVIN.

### THE SO-CALLED "JANAUSCHEK" AND "LOVE" THALERS.

IN the second number of his "Numismatic Circular," published in Philadelphia in July last, Mr. S. K. Harzfeld sets at rest the story that the so-called "Janauschk Thalers" contain the figure of that actress, and the equally absurd story of the "Rothschild Love Thalers." By



THE "JANAUSCHEK" THALER.

the kindness of Mr. Harzfeld we insert the accompanying engraving and his comments on the coins. His attention was called to the subject by seeing in a coin catalogue the description of a *Thaler* of the city of Frankfurt-on-Main, the female figure on which was "said to be a portrait of Fanny Janauschk," and of a *Double Thaler* "with the portrait-bust of the mistress of von Rothschild." Mr. Harzfeld had lived for years at Frankfurt, and yet had never heard of the existence of any such pieces. He therefore denied the correctness of this statement, but was referred to the *American Journal of Numismatics* as authority. He found in the *Journal*, Vol. II, No. 8, a note from Mme. Janauschk to Prof. Anthon, in which she deliberately asserted that the figure on the first piece named was struck "out of regard and respect for" herself. This assumption Mr. Harzfeld disposes of in the most effectual manner, leaving it without the slightest ground of support. He says:—

"The letter of Fanny Janauschk seemed to be a proof indeed, and that this letter was genuine, the name of that highly respected and eminent scholar, Professor Anthon, was an ample guarantee. Still, I could not admit the claim, especially when I remembered that the Schutzenshalers were in circulation before Fanny Janauschk had addressed the riflemen, and so I wrote to Mr. von Nordheim, who had made the dies. Unfortunately, that noted sculptor and die-sinker, contributing to, and superintending the artistic outfit of the new opera building at Frankfurt, recently fell from the scaffold and was seriously injured, and has not yet recovered. But my friend, Mr.



Adolph Hess—a highly esteemed numismatic expert himself—requested Dr. Edward Ruppell, the Director of the Mint-Cabinet at Frankfurt, well known for his travels in Africa, a distinguished numismatic scholar, and the author of several publications concerning the numismatology of the city of Frankfurt, to give him *an authentic and official statement* concerning the pretended Janauschké and Rothschild Thalers. The answer of Dr. Ruppell, *which I translate from the original in my possession*, is as follows:—

FRANKFURT ON MAIN, May 16th, 1877.

I cheerfully reply to your query concerning the Thaler issued by the city of Frankfurt in 1862, to commemorate the shooting festival, and give you the following authentic statement:—The die-sinker, A. von Nordheim, received from the authorities the order to make the dies for a Thaler, on which a female figure, personifying Germania, presents a wreath of victory. These Thalers are only  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches\* in diameter, and therefore, there could be no question of a portrait of any one in so small a figure. Now, Nordheim had previously made the colossal plaster statue of "Germania," erected on the upper platform of the so-called "Temple of Gifts," at the Shooting-Hall, taking as a model a girl† who had no connection whatever with the festival, and he used *the sketch of this statue* for that of the dies for the Thaler.

I must say, that it is altogether incomprehensible to me, how an actress dares fancy that the municipal authorities ordered the representation of a statue, bearing her features, in recognition of her performances, (?) ‡ and the more as the dies of this Thaler were finished before the shooting festival took place. 20,000 pieces were struck, as a great many of the participants in this festival were desirous to get specimens as a memorial.

Your American correspondent makes a second query, about the dies of another Thaler, modelled, by order of the city authorities, by the same artist, von Nordheim, on which is the bust of a female with a cloak, and asks whether this is the portrait of the mistress of a banker of this place. I need only mention, as a confutation of such an opinion, the fact that this *Fancy-head*, personifying "Francofurtia," is on all the many Thalers coined by the city from 1857 to 1866, which could be had at any time at our municipal mint. Indeed, no person of good sense will believe that the authorities of this city would have allowed municipal coins or Thalers to have been struck with the portrait-bust of such a character.

Yours, &c.,

DR. EDWARD RUPPELL.

I am satisfied that the preceding letter will be accepted as conclusive proof, that neither the actress Janauschké, nor the mistress of the banker Rothschild, have been immortalized on the coins of the city of Frankfurt.

As to Fanny Janauschké's letter,—well, that actress is neither better nor worse than many other of those European "Stars of the Stage," who—for the most part on their decline—come to this country "to make money." For them art is no longer "the divine ray," but "the cow providing them with butter," and anything, even a falsehood, is welcome to them, if it only serves to excite public curiosity or attract popular notice to themselves.

I must add, in concluding, that the coins of the city of Frankfurt are splendid examples of the monetary art. They are an ornament to any collection, and will in time become very scarce, the separate coinage of the city having ceased since the annexation to Prussia in 1866, and the coins, except the Thalers, have been recalled and melted up.

S. K. H.

\* Size 24, American scale.

† "DIRNE," a word used in a rather contemptuous manner.

‡ The value of these performances is questioned by Dr. Ruppell, by a very distinct sign of interrogation.

## JEAN FOY VAILLANT.

A BIOGRAPHICAL sketch of this celebrated numismatist, is found in the Proceedings of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions, Paris, for the year 1706, and has been freely translated for the *Journal*, from the Latin, by Dr. Robert Morris, of La Grange, Kentucky.—Ed.

JEAN FOY VAILLANT was born at Beauvais, May 24, 1632. His father dying when he was in his third year, a maternal uncle who had just lost his only son, undertook his education. As the lad made happy advance in his early studies, his uncle determined, for the love he entertained for him, to adopt him, according to law, as his son, and when near his death he made his nephew, though still too young to fulfill his expectations, the heir of his name and of a large portion of his estate.

The death of his uncle changed his purpose of adopting the profession of law, and he applied himself to medicine, and at the age of twenty-four attained his degree. Up to this time Vaillant, who was to become *facile princeps* among the celebrated students of ancient learning, and especially of numismatics, had given no evidence of any inclination for this particular branch of study. A certain steward of Beauvais, while ploughing his ground, made a great "find" of ancient coins, and brought them to Dr. Vaillant, who, however, esteeming them but slightly, gave them scarcely a cursory attention. But his eager bent for learning perceived a something in coins, poorly understood or altogether neglected by historians, and he began to regard these monuments as more worthy of investigation. Hence the desire and inclination for the study of numismatics sprang up in his mind; now, with wonderful facility, which seemed to have been implanted by nature rather than acquired, he deciphered the types and epigraphs of coins with a readiness that is rarely gained, even by those who have devoted a daily experience and the expenditure of years to its attainment, and whatever time could be drawn from his professional pursuits he bestowed on this study.

At one time he made a visit to Paris, on family affairs, when he was brought to the notice of Peter Seguin,\* who had published some dissertations upon certain coins, and who was considered to be among the more expert numismatists. Seguin, in his earliest intercourse with Vaillant, intuitively perceived the remarkable talent of this new antiquary, both in the questions and doubts which he suggested, and in the communication of his opinions and the result of his studies.

Seguin had not imagined that a man of so much ingenuity and perspicacity was hidden among the Provincials, and desired to introduce him to those who, like himself, pursued the study of ancient coins with enthusiasm, estimating them at their true value, and carefully preserving them in their cabinets as choice treasures of learning. Among them were Lamoignon, Bignon, De Séve, and De Harlay,—men illustrious from their official position, and from whom the infant science had derived strength and dignity.

The fame of Vaillant's merit was borne to Colbert, that great statesman, and he deputed him to travel into Italy, Sicily, and Greece, seeking for coins to enrich the series bequeathed to the King by Gaston, Duke of Orleans, then lately deceased. He willingly and gladly departed at once, and after some

\* M. Seguin Doyen de Saint Germain l'Auxerrois.

years returned richly laden with specimens. The collection in the Royal Museum was nearly doubled, and without reckoning later accessions, already far excelled the leading Museums of Europe. Private collectors also reaped the benefits of Vaillant's labors, and their cabinets were enlarged by additions of numerous coins previously unknown or considered unique.

He either collected or examined and described the various choice specimens which had been gathered in Italy, Sicily, and Greece. By these opportunities he acquired an experience and knowledge possessed by no other, so that he could readily judge of the rarity and value of every coin, and could satisfy the wishes of those who desired him to prepare a Catalogue of Coins, in which should be described the rarer and choicer types, as well as those which were of value in illustrating Roman history. He accordingly prepared such a catalogue, in two quarto volumes, entitled *Numismata Imperatorum Romanorum Praestantiora a Julio Caesare ad Postumum et Tyrannos*. ["The Rarer Coins of the Roman Emperors from Julius Caesar to Postumus and the Tyrants."] This work passed through two editions at Paris, and was reprinted in Holland, which rarely happens to any catalogue, except such as are held in high estimation by those learned in the arts.

The royal minister Colbert rightly judged that Vaillant would return with new prizes from a second voyage, and at his suggestion, he again committed himself to the sea. Departing from Paris in October, 1674, he went to Marseilles, where he embarked with many companions, whom the year of Jubilee and the pious wish of witnessing the sacred rites upon the opening of the folding-doors, (*valvarum*.) called to Rome. All these an unhappy chance deceived, for the Leghorn ship, in which they were embarked, was captured the second day by Algerine pirates. The French, who were not at war with Algiers, flattered themselves that they would be set on shore, as that had been the custom on all recent occasions; but the corsair excused himself as being too far from the land, and because he had not the provisions needed for his return. But they were not suffered to be despoiled as were the others, upon their saying they were under the French protection; until they arrived at Algiers, they were all treated as slaves. The Consul of their nation in vain demanded them. The Dey of Algiers obstinately retained them, in reprisal for eight Algerines who, he said, were galley slaves of the [French] king; and they were unable to attain their liberty. Finally, after four and a half months' captivity, they permitted M. Vaillant to return to France. They restored to him twenty-one gold pieces which they had taken from him, and he embarked for Marseilles. He pursued his route safely until one day the captain saw rapidly approaching them a piratical vessel of Salé. All hope of escape appeared to be vain; the pursuer was no farther distant than the cast of a bolt from a cross-bow. Vaillant, looking out for himself, and mindful of his former captivity, valorously *swallowed the twenty golden coins* restored to him at Algiers! Just then a high wind springing up, its impetus carried them near the shores of Catalogne, where they were almost wrecked. Soon after, the vessel was driven upon the sandy shallows at the mouth of the Rhone, where the cable having parted, and the anchor being lost, Vaillant entered a skiff, and, with four companions, landed upon the nearest shore.

In the mean time, the weight of the coins he had swallowed — being five



or six ounces — gave him serious inconvenience. He called two physicians into consultation, who, embarrassed at the *new case*, differed among themselves in suggesting remedies ; this determined Vaillant to do nothing, and nature, a little later, performed the task,—relieving him of more than half the coins before he entered Lyons. He narrated the case to a friend and fellow-student there, showed the coins regained, and described those yet to come. Among them there was a *gold Otho*. His friend, desirous of acquiring it, asked the price. The singularity of the bargain made Vaillant moderate ; the contract was assented to, and most happily on the same day the whole was honorably completed !

Vaillant returned to Paris, and received new commands for his departure. He left, and after a prosperous voyage, penetrated the interior of Egypt and Persia, and there acquired many valuable coins, which were sufficient to satisfy the desires of this laborious antiquary. The treasures carried thence to the Royal Museum at Paris, so enriched it, that the world bore witness to their value. \* \* \*

Returned from the Orient, Vaillant published a history of the Kings of Syria, under the title, *Seleucidarum Imperium, sive Historia Regum Syriae ad fidem Numismatum accommodata*. [“The Empire of the Seleucidae, or the History of the Kings of Syria arranged according to the testimony of coins.”] This portion of ancient history had been obscure, and it was only known that after the death of Alexander the Great, Seleucus, one of his generals, founded the kingdom of Syria, and that this endured two hundred and fifty years, until Pompey reduced the country captured by arms from Antiochus Asiaticus, into a Roman province. The sacred books of the Maccabees, and the history of Flavius Josephus, gives us some knowledge of those kings, but still more was unknown, and perhaps would always have remained so, had not Vaillant, by the aid of coins, made amends for the silence of historians and rescued their names from oblivion. And thus twenty-seven kings who ruled over Syria, from Seleucus I, to Antiochus XIII, who was conquered by Pompey, were brought to light. The chronological order of these rulers, reckoned from the various epochs in which their coins were struck, he most brilliantly established, and by the same means he restored their names, which had been corrupted in other books, and the respective origin of which was unknown.

He showed his wonderful sagacity in detecting a fact, worthy of notice, concerning the era of the Seleucidae. Expert chronologists had agreed in referring this to the first year of the 117th Olympiad, but they differed as to the season of the year in which the era began. Vaillant fixed it at the vernal equinox, because Antioch, the metropolis of Syria, in placing on her coins the years of her own era, always represented the sun on them by the sign of *Aries*.

He followed his work on the History of the Kings of Syria, with an explanation of the bronze coins of the Emperors, Empresses, and Caesars, struck in the Roman Colonies. In this work ancient geography is illustrated ; the sites of cities are established ; their respective founders are indicated ; the distinguished men who were born in them ; the tutelary deities worshiped in them ; the games celebrated ; the prerogatives conferred upon them ; the diverse names they bore, and the various occurrences of their history, are all related, In taking up the particular explanation of the types, one finds an infinite

variety of events in the lives of the emperors, which delight the student, on account of their novelty, as well as from the accuracy of their application. This was indeed a work of immense labor and diligence, and M. Vaillant dedicated it to a prince (the Duke of Maine) worthy of the title of "Maece-nas," and from whom the author received a pension.

After so many fruits of his genius, he was not yet ready to leave the labors by which he had placed antiquarians so deeply in his debt. Occo, a physician of Augsburg, had published there, at the beginning of the previous century, a catalogue of all the coins of the Roman Emperors, so far as known to him. There were but a very few of the Greek coins, which were besides, very poorly described. In 1683, the Count Mezzabarba had added to the work of Occo several thousands of Latin coins, at the same time omitting the Greek, which he proposed to publish separately within the space of two years. Fifteen years had now passed, when Vaillant, whom twelve journeys to Rome, two to the Orient, and to England and Holland, had prepared for the work, published at Paris, in 1698, the work intitled *Numismata Imperatorum, Augustarum, et Caesarum, a populis Romanae ditionis Graece loquentibus, ex omni modulo percussa*. [The Coins of the Emperors, Empresses, and Caesars, struck in every size by the Greek speaking peoples under Roman rule.] Not long after, the Amsterdam libraries proposed to him the preparation of a second edition of the same work. This he produced in 1700, increased through his successful labors by more than seven hundred coins, and enriched by a great number of notes, brief indeed, but perspicuous and very exact. The illustrious Fellow of the Academy, Foucault, to whom Vaillant dedicated these two editions of his work, is universally known for his skill in numismatic science, and as one whose approbation ensured the success of any work.

The following year Vaillant published the "History of the Egyptian Kings confirmed by Coins," which he had virtually promised when he issued the History of the Syrian Kings, on the same method. Historians give us greater knowledge of the Egyptians than of the Syrians, and yet, for some unknown reason, the coins of the Ptolemies are far more difficult to discriminate than those of the Seleucidae. They do not contain the surname of the kings,—if we except those of *Evergetes* and *Philopater*,—which one does not find surrounding their effigies, but on the reverse, in the emblem of some deity. However great the mystery in which they were wrapped to others, it was not so to Vaillant. He ascertained the chronological order of fourteen kings who governed Egypt through a period of two hundred and ninety-four years, from Ptolemy, son of Lagos, who made himself its master after the death of Alexander, to Cleopatra, in whom the family and kingdom of the Lagidae became extinct; and he determined by means of their coins, the length of many reigns not mentioned by other authorities,—a feat which will surprise those not initiated into numismatic mysteries. This "History of the Kings of Egypt as determined by Medals," he published under the auspices of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, who bestowed on Vaillant peculiar marks of his esteem, and for many years sent him an ample supply of the exquisite Etruscan wines, proving thus a more thoughtful appreciation than honors in any other form could do.

Finally, in the year 1703, Vaillant published in Holland a new work on numismatics, illustrating the Coins of the Ancient Roman Families, under the

title "*Nummi Antiqui Familiarum Romanarum perpetuis interpretationibus illustrati.*" Other antiquarians had written on this same subject, but not so copiously, in such system, or with such success as Vaillant. This book is as yet but little known in France, as from the late interruptions to commerce but few copies have been permitted to be received, yet the great libraries esteem it for its numerous copper plates, for the beauty of its engravings, and the magnitude of the work — two folio volumes. Literary men value it far more for the merit of the learning in which it abounds.

These are the principal works of M. Vaillant; among his manifold and choice labors, one must not pass in silence his explanation of the Medals of the Abbe de Camps, his notes on the second edition of the Select Coins of Peter Seguin, and other dissertations, a few of which kindled some warmth of literary controversy, which alone would not suffer his name to be forgotten. He had led us to hope yet further for the History of the Kings of Macedonia, Pontus, Bithynia, Thrace, and Cappadocia, from their coins, and a happy experience had accustomed us to expect the completion of his projects.

When it pleased the King to increase the membership of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions, and to remodel it, Vaillant was honored with admission, and a little later obtained the place of Pensionary, which Charpentier had left vacant by his death. His constant attendance upon the meetings, and his ardor in sharing the labors of his associates, will ever be proved by our records. Vaillant was twice married, and by special dispensation of the Pope, to two sisters. He had several children, and among them a son who was the special object of his love and care, and whom he had inspired with great love for literature, and formed his tastes for antiquarian pursuits, and after he had given him the fruits of his readings, his travels and his reflections, he made him, as soon as he had the power, a scholar of the Academy.

Vaillant died October 23, 1706, from apoplexy of the blood. His family, relatives, and friends, wondered at the perfect resignation of his last hours to the divine good-pleasure. He had reached the age of seventy-four years and five months, and yet his bodily powers appeared to promise a longer share of life.

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#### SILVER-PLATED COINS.

EVERY collector of Roman coins, finds among his pieces some silver-plated coins, most commonly of the third century after Christ. Coins from pure silver, says Rasche, are the older; those from impure were struck at Rome in the third century of the Augustuses, but still earlier in Egypt, where thick coarse coins of this class were made. The French call these *billon*; in the Latin, *Aerosae* and *Incoctiles*, because the bronze is covered with silver. But coins *colored*, or, as we would say, plated with silver, and called by the Italians *metaline*, are most commonly exhibited in the third century A. D. The ancient counterfeiters of coins frequently overlaid a *silver* pellicle, (rarely *gold*;) by a subtle artifice, over coins of lead, tin and copper. This kind of coins is called *bracteati*, *ferruminate*, *suberate*, or *pelliculate*. The French style them *Medailles fourrees*, and the core of base metal they call *l'ame*, — the soul of the coin. According to the opinion of some numismatists, there



was no silver money struck from Claudius Gothicus to Diocletian.—that is, from A. D. 268 to 284; this, however, is erroneous, for in the Florentine Museum silver coins of this age, beyond suspicion of genuineness, exist. Pure coins of Probus are found in silver, also of Aurelius Julianus and of Magnia Urbica. Humphrey (p. 381) says there are many modern examples of a similar combination of silver with base metal,—the ten-centime piece of Napoleon, and the shillings of Henry VIII of England. This would seem to be only another expedient for paper money.

### FESTINA LENTE.

ALTHOUGH this favorite expression of the Emperor Augustus was not stamped by him on a genuine coin, yet he expressed it very elegantly by types upon at least two of his specimens. In one we see a *fulmen* (thunderbolt) joined to a *terminus*, (a boundary-mark.) In another we find a crab with open claws seizing a butterfly! The numismatist Cooke well says in relation to this last, "It is the emblem of deliberation arresting speed, and alludes to the cautious character of Augustus." M.

### CENTENNIAL MEDALS.

[Continued from Vol. XI., page 14.]

LXVI. *Ob.* The main building of the Exhibition with an absurd foreground. Above 1776 MAIN BUILDING 1876, and below INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. *Rev.* Same as rev. of No. XVII, but from dies much worn. Black walnut. Size 48.

LXVII. *Ob.* Memorial Hall with absurd foreground. Above 1776 MEMORIAL HALL 1876 and below INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION. *Rev.* Same as last. Black walnut. Size 48.

LXVIII. *Ob.* Main building with foreground and border of dots. Above CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION and below in a straight line MAIN BUILDING. *Rev.* 1776 1876 THREE MILLIONS OF COLONISTS ON A STRIP BY THE SEA NOW FORTY MILLIONS OF FREEMEN STRETCHING FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN with various flourishes and two hands pointing and border of dots. Black walnut, oblong. Size 64 by 44.

LXIX. *Ob.* Memorial Hall with foreground and beneath MEMORIAL HALL. Otherwise same as last.

LXX. *Ob.* HORTICULTURAL HALL and view. Otherwise same as last.

LXXI. *Ob.* AGRICULTURAL HALL and view. Otherwise same as last.

LXXII. *Ob.* MACHINERY HALL and view. Otherwise same as last. These five make a set.

LXXIII. *Ob.* Head of Washington to R. Around it a laurel wreath with a rayed star. In a circle within FIRST IN WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, AND FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF HIS COUNTRYMEN. with square and compasses. In an inner curve BORN FEB. 22. 1732—DIED DEC. 14. 1799. The name of the artist below the bust, R. LAUBENHEIMER is scarcely legible, but outside is marked PATENTED JUNE 8. 1875. *Rev.* View of George with his hatchet and cut tree, his father to L., fence, trees, &c. Above in a curve, MAGNA EST VERITAS ET

PRAEVALEBIT. Below it a wreath enclosing a monogram G W and an eye. In exergue, I CAN NOT TELL A LIE 1876 Cherry-wood. Size 40.

LXXIV. *Ob.* Woman's Pavilion. Above HER WORKS PRAISE HER, below WOMENS PAVILION in two lines with two stars. *Rev.* Spread eagle with motto E PLURIBUS UNUM. Arrows, stars and branches. Around it AMERICAN 1776 CELEBRATION 1876. Porcelain, not sharp. Size 36.

LXXV. *Ob.* Head of Washington to R. below PHILA LOVETT. In a circle around GEORGIUS WASHINGTON PRAES. PRIM. RER. CONF. AMER. MDCCLXXXIX, same as the obverse of the Washington Minerva Medal and also the Bailey & Co. Japanese Embassy Medal. (Appleton, Nos. CXLIH and CXLIV.) *Rev.* INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION HELD AT FAIRMOUNT PARK PHILADELPHIA MAY 10. TO NOV 10. 1876 in seven curved lines. Around, a circle of thirty-eight stars, and outside it TO COMMEMORATE THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE. White metal. Size 34.

LXXVI. *Ob.* Head of Washington to L. on a panel in a wreath. A cherub on each side with a palm branch holding a circlet of thirteen stars. Below a spread eagle with the national motto. In a circle, MDCCLXXVI THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. *Rev.* A group of five figures, America crowned with a liberty cap, giving wreaths to Art, Commerce, Agriculture, and Manufactures. Above INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION In exergue, PHILADELPHIA. 1876. H. OLRIK INV. F. SCHMAHLFELD FEC. V. CHRISTENSEN Known as the Danish Medal and a fine one. Silver, bronze and white metal. Size 34.

LXXVII. *Ob.* Closely similar to last, except in inscription, which is LET US HAVE PEACE. 1776. THE CENTENNIAL YEAR OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA. 1876. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver, and white metal, very rare. Size 34.

LXXVIII. Same as No. LXXIII, except that it is smaller. Silver, bronze, brass, and white metal. Size 32.

LXXIX. *Ob.* The three principal buildings one over the other, with the name under each, MEMORIAL HALL, MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING, HORTICULTURAL HALL, and around them CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION 1876. *Rev.* A view of the signing the Declaration reduced from Wright's large Medal. Above DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE, below PHILADELPHIA 1776. White metal. Size 32.

LXXX. *Obv.* A view of the return of Pythias, Dionysius seated at R., walls of Syracuse and crowd of observers to L., headsman and block in centre, Pythias running up, and Damon in chains much surprised. In exergue, F. C. B. BARBER. *Rev.* THE ORDER OF THE KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS COMMEMORATE THE ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE AUG 22 1876. in a wreath with a quiver of arrows at bottom. Around it on an outer band 1776 \* THE TEST OF FRIENDSHIP \* 1876 \* FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH \* Excessively rare unpierced. Silver and white metal. Size 32.

LXXXI. *Ob.* A helmeted head of Minerva to L., on the helm a lion breaking chains. Below a small front face and VRYBAT F; and outside a circle of fifty-two dots, on which the die cracked. *Rev.* Two U. S. flags, one of thirteen and one of thirty-seven stars, bound together; above a star; around 1776—1876 • UNITED STATES OF AMERICA INDEPENDENCE • and a circle of dots like obv. This is the French Medal and is very fine, the best of the centennials indeed. Bronze. Size 32.

LXXXII. *Ob.* Hilly country: female figure with liberty cap on a pole, and a shield with nineteen stars, which she holds over a woman seated with a child in her arms. Above a cloud and lightning striking a broken column to R. Around CHARTERED OCT. 8<sup>TH</sup> 1847. ORGANIZED NOV 12<sup>TH</sup> 1847. *Rev.* CENTENNIAL CELEBRATION OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE LIBERTY LODGE 272 I. O. O. F. SEP<sup>T</sup> 20<sup>TH</sup> 1876 in eight lines. Odd Fellows' Medal, badly designed and badly executed. White metal. Size 32.

LXXXIII. *Ob.* Memorial Hall, below a head to R. 1876 C. A. G. E. The Medal is in the form of a St. Andrew's cross with a rose-bud in each of the eight corners. No rev. Poorly struck in brass, pierced. Size 32.

LXXXIV. *Ob.* Bust of Washington to R. on pedestal inscribed with 1776 1876 JULY 4. PHILADELPHIA PA and a lighted lamp. To L. a private presenting arms, to R. an officer lifting his chapeau. IN COMMEMORATION OF THE VISIT OF THE SEVENTH REGIMENT AND THE VETERAN CORPS N. G. S. N. Y. TO THE CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION OF 1876 DEMAREST SC N Y *Rev.* A shield quartered with the arms of the United States, of New York, and probably of the regiment; a monogram in the centre; above an eagle on a globe; four flags on each side; below on a scroll PRO PATRIA ET GLORIA, and in exergue ORGANIZED 1824; around it an oak wreath, and outside ACTIVE MEMBERS, 1001. COL. E. CLARK \* VETERANS, 1060. COL. M. LEFFERTS \*. The Medal hangs from a clasp, an eagle, cannon, sabre, &c., with a tri-colored ribbon. Silver. Size 28.

LXXXV. *Ob.* Head of Pius IX to R., below PHILADELPHIA 1876, and around IN HONOR OF THE CATHOLIC VISITORS TO THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION R LAUDENHEIMER *Rev.* Female figures typifying Europe and America standing on a globe marked AMERICA, Europe with a shield with temples on it, America with a shield with stars and stripes and pointing to the main building with an eagle over it and rays; above all SEE HOW WE PROSPER. Silver. Size 28.

LXXXVI. *Ob.* Head of Victoria to L. IN HONOR OF THE ENGLISH VISITORS and so on like the last. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 28.

LXXXVII. *Ob.* Head of Kaiser William to R.; below R. LAUDENHEIMER PHILADELPHIA 1876, around DEN DEUTSCHEN BESUCHERN DER WELTAUSSTELLUNG GEWIDMET. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 28.

LXXXVIII. *Ob.* Head of Marshal MacMahon to L. below R LAUDENHEIMER A PHILADELPHIA 1876 and around A L'HONNEUR DES VISITEURS FRANCAIS DE L'EXPOSITION INTERNATIONALE. *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 28.

LXXXIX. *Ob.* Head of Washington to L. R LAUDENHEIMER 1776 1876 GEORGE WASHINGTON THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY. \* A CENTURY ADDS LUSTRE TO HIS FAME \* *Rev.* Same as last. Silver. Size 28. The obverses of this series are better than most of the centennials. Only twenty-five of each were struck in bronze and a smaller number in silver, for a jeweller named Delan.

XC. *Ob.* Shield of the U. S. with eagle over it and motto E PLURIBUS UNUM; Washington and Grant are the supporters and there is a scroll inscribed WASHINGTON 1776 1876 U. S. GRANT. Around are twenty-five stars. In exergue, CENTENNIAL. F H KOEHLER *Rev.* Laurel wreath tied and star. DEDICATED TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES AS A MEMORIAL OF THE FIRST CENTURY OF LIBERTY in eight lines. Silver and white metal. Size 26. Very thick.

XCI. *Ob.* Large head of Washington to L. GEORGE WASHINGTON U S M CO copied from Wright's Medal, Appleton, No. LXXX. *Rev.* FIRST IN



WAR, FIRST IN PEACE, FIRST IN THE HEARTS OF THE AMERICAN PEOPLE BORN FEB. 22, 1732 DIED, DEC. 14, 1799 in eight lines, and in a circle around IN COMMEMORATION OF THE 100<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE \* Silver. Size 26.

XCII. *Ob.* Half length figure of Washington, with sword, slightly turned to R., thirteen stars below, 1776 1876 over them, all in a laurel wreath tied. *Rev.* View of Memorial Hall. Above A GOVERNMENT OF THE PEOPLE, BY THE PEOPLE, AND FOR THE PEOPLE. Below CENTENNIAL EXHIBITION PHILAD<sup>A</sup> P<sup>A</sup> U. S. A. White metal. Size 26.

XCIII. *Ob.* View of part of main building; above GRAND ENTRANCE INTERNATIONAL, and below EXPOSITION PHILADELPHIA 1776 1876 G H L *Rev.* MAIN BUILDING LENGTH 1880 FEET, WIDTH 464 FEET, HEIGHT 70 FEET, AREA 22 ACRES, FAIRMOUNT PARK PHILADELPHIA in nine lines, and around in a circle TO COMMEMORATE THE 100<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONS BIRTH 1776 U S M CO 1876. White metal. Size 26.

XCIV. *Ob.* View of the signing of the Declaration of Independence somewhat like No. LXXIX; above THE DECLARATION, below OF INDEPENDENCE 1776 DEMAREST SC *Rev.* U. S. MEDALLION CO. 170 BROADWAY N. Y. ONE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF OUR NATIONS BIRTH \* 1776—1876 \* Albata metal. Size 26.

XCV. *Ob.* Head of Washington to R. TO COMMEMORATE THE 100<sup>TH</sup> ANNIVERSARY OF THE • DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE • and thirteen stars LOVET *Rev.* Clapsed hands, rays, UNION FOREVER within a beaded ring; outside in a circle INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION AT PHILADELPHIA 1876 and outside of all a wreath of oak. Size 25.

H. W. HOLLAND.

### QUEEN ANNE'S FARTHING.

FOR a century and a quarter the farthing of Queen Anne was the source of a great popular delusion among all classes of society, both in England and in Ireland, where it was believed that only three impressions had been struck when the dies suddenly flew to pieces. The ownership of two was known—one being in the King's private cabinet, the other in the British Museum. The third, fabulously valued at a thousand pounds and upward, was frequently advertised for, and large rewards were offered. All this culminated in a case of great judicial severity.

In the year 1814, a remarkable trial took place in the Criminal Court of Quarter Sessions in Dublin. "The King, by his Attorney General, at the prosecution of John Millar against George Hone." Hone was indicted for the illegal detention of the supposed third farthing, which he had borrowed from his friend. Failing to return it, (the prisoner made affidavit that he had lost it,) he was found guilty and mercilessly imprisoned in the jail of Newgate for twelve calendar months, with heavy bonds for the future; another instance of the singular effects resulting from a popular error. An ample report of this trial was published in the *British Press* newspaper, of Feb. 14, 1814. Instead of a single type of the farthing, as was then generally supposed, there were really six varieties. The dies are still in existence, and the designs for them are also preserved in a volume in the British Museum, signed as approved by the renowned Sir Isaac Newton, then Master of the Mint.

To the uninitiated it may be well to say here, that there was no issue whatever of copper coinage during the reign of the "Good Queen Anne." Those pieces of which we write were merely pattern or trial pieces—hence their great rarity. To this fact we may also attribute the present wretched condition of the coppers of her immediate predecessors, William and Mary, which for twelve years had to do double duty.

The farthing dies were all executed by Thomas Croker, an Anglicized German, who had been appointed Assistant Die-Sinker in 1697. (The five series of national medals by him are engraved and fully described in Rapin and Tindal's "History of England.") His workmanship is only exceeded in beauty by that of Thomas Simon, rendered immortal by the noble coinage of Cromwell. The distinctive features of each variety of the farthings are as follows:—

No. 1 has on the Obverse a bust of the Queen, to the left, her hair adorned with pearls, and her shoulders fastidiously draped. "Anna Dei Gratia." Reverse, Britannia standing with an olive branch in her right hand, the hasta in her left. "Bello et pace." To commemorate the termination of the wars in 1713. (The London price varies from £5 in bronze to £50 in gold.)

No. 2 has the same bust, and "Anna Augusta." Reverse, The Queen in a chariot drawn by horses, with a motto borrowed from the coinage of ancient Rome, "Pax missa per orbem." In commemoration of the Treaty of Utrecht—England now being at peace with the world. 1713. (£4 to £5.)

No. 3, the same bust, and "Anna Dei Gratia." Reverse, "Britannia" seated in a decorated niche or portal. Hence this is known as the "canopy" type. 1713. (Price £3 to £4.)

No. 4, same bust, and "Anna Regina." Reverse, "Britannia" seated to the left; by her side is an oval shield bearing the united crosses of St. George and St. Andrew. 1714. (From £2 to £3.)

No. 5, same bust, and "Anna Dei Gratia." Reverse, "Britannia, 1713." Date in the legend, and same figure seated. (From £1 to £2.)

No. 6, same bust, and "Anna Dei Gratia." Reverse, Same as last, but the date, "1714," in the exergue. (Up to £1.)

These patterns were mostly struck in bronze, a few being in silver, still fewer in gold, and all have been skilfully counterfeited. *Caveat Emptor.* It was at this period that Dean Swift made important but abortive suggestions to the Government with reference to the currency. He proposed that the copper coinage should be entirely reminted, with devices and inscriptions commemorative of the great events of each reign—the system carried to such perfection on the coinage of ancient Rome. Had the Dean's project been acted on, it would have ennobled the metallic currency of England, and have elevated it far above the rank of a mere medium of commerce. But the indefatigable Croker appreciated its great importance, and forthwith designed and submitted two patterns for half-pence, which may be thus described:—

No. 1. Has on the Obverse a fine bust of the Queen to the left, her hair plainly coiffed, and her shoulders draped as usual. "Anna, D. G., Mag. Br., Fr., Et. Hib. Regina." On the Reverse, In the centre of the field a rose and a thistle from the same stem, beneath a single crown.

No. 2. On the Obverse the same bust and legend. On the Reverse, A crown, under which the Queen is seated. In her right hand a rose and thistle from a single stem; in her left the hasta. By her side is the shield of St. George and St. Andrew united.

Without legends on the reverses, these speaking types admirably commemorate the legislative union of England and Scotland in 1707. Very few were struck, and when now met with, in fine condition, they bring from two to three guineas each. For a century after the death of Croker, the coinage of Great Britain was the most discreditable in Europe. At the present time, although mechanically perfect, from an artistic standpoint, it continues to be, like that of the United States, a mere medium of commerce.

C. F.

"ONE of those identical pine-tree shillings which constituted the dower of Captain John Hull's daughter—her weight in silver—has been added to the Old South loan collection. The bridegroom was the famous Samuel Sewall, afterwards chief justice of Massachusetts, whose history is so intimately connected with the Old South church, and whose portrait so conspicuously adorns its walls."

This story of the dowry has been convicted and condemned as false so often, that it seems impossible that any one should still be found so credulous as to believe it; and yet it revives again and again: this time it has gone to church, where we hope the lesson of Acts v. will be deeply impressed.

THE government of San Domingo intends to have \$100,000 worth of nickel currency coined in the United States Mint, so says a late despatch.

## AN OLD INDIAN MEDAL.

IN the Memoirs of the life of Anthony Benezet, by Roberts Vaux, published in Philadelphia in 1817, page 79, occurs the following account of an old Indian Medal, with an engraving thereof:—"In the year 1756, a Society was formed in Philadelphia, entitled '*The Friendly Association for Regaining and Preserving Peace with the Indians by Pacific Means.*' In 1757, besides other proofs of its regard for the Indians, and in order that they might be possessed of an object which would frequently remind them of the intentions of their friends, the association had a Medal designed and struck, bearing an appropriate device and motto, which was distributed among them. The following letter will authenticate the genuine origin of the die, from an impression of which the engraving is taken:—

"PHILADELPHIA, Sixth Month, 12th, 1813.

"The impressions which I now respectfully offer for thy acceptance, are from dies that have long been in possession of my predecessor and myself; at the early time they were engraved, coining presses were unknown in this country. They were, therefore, cut on punches fixed in a socket, and struck with a sledge hammer. The Indian medal of 1757 was struck at the expense of a Society (chiefly composed of Friends) formed in Philadelphia, for the express purpose of promoting peace with the Indian tribes. The appropriate inscription on the reverse is truly characteristic, and will serve to convey to posterity a just idea of the men of influence in those days. I remember well the striking of the Indian medal by my father; \* it was executed in silver, and presented to the Indians by the Society. Although this Medal may at present be thought of little value, I have no doubt in a future day it will be considered as *interesting*, not only from the occasion for which it was struck, but as it may serve to show the progress of the arts in our country.

Thy friend,

JOSEPH RICHARDSON.

"TO THOMAS WISTAR."

In relation to this Medal, Mr. Vaux, in a discourse delivered before the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, says:—"Among other means of testifying its regard for the Indians, and that they should possess a memorial which might frequently remind them of the sincere and cordial disposition of its members, the association had a medal struck, with a device representing an Indian and a European seated at a Council fire, the latter pointing with the Calumet, a pipe of peace, towards the sun, near the zenith; the whole design being encircled with this beautiful sentiment, 'LET US LOOK TO THE MOST HIGH, WHO BLESSED OUR FATHERS WITH PEACE.'† The execution of this medal was the *first* attempt in that department of the fine arts in Pennsylvania. The dies, not highly finished, as may readily be supposed, were engraved by Edward Duffield, of Philadelphia, and cost fifteen pounds."

The date, "1757," appears below the design.

## TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES.

## BOSTON NUMISMATIC SOCIETY.

*May 4.* A regular meeting was held this day, the President in the chair. The records of the previous meeting were read and approved. The President communicated to the Society a letter recently received from our Secretary, Mr. Appleton, mentioning some additions he had recently made to his collection, and also giving a brief description of his visit to the National Collection in Naples, which he says is entirely catalogued, and almost entirely arranged for exhibition. It contains some 60,000 pieces, besides a separate one of 12,000, which is kept by itself under the name of a former owner. It is wonderfully rich in ancient and mediæval coins, and has probably the best collections of

\* Joseph Richardson, the elder, was a member of the Friendly Association, and by profession a silversmith.

† The Obverse of the Medal bears the head of George II., to the left, and the inscription, "Georgius. II. Dei.

Gratia." Duffield, who cut the dies, also made those for the Kittanning Medal, which are now in the Philadelphia Mint.



the mediæval and modern coins of Naples and Sicily, in existence. Of the ancient coins of Naples there are 307, of Tarentum, 403, Metapontum, 251, Panormus, 286, Syracuse, 746, and of Corinth, 214. In the Santangelo collection are 445 of Naples, 1134 of Tarentum, 375 of Heraclea, 894 of Syracuse, &c. The President also laid before the members the supplement to the Catalogue of the Henckel sale, containing the prices, and some interesting information relative to the die cutters, mint masters, &c., presented by Herr A. Weyl, for which the thanks of the Society were voted.

A Swiss medal of General Grant, bronze, size 39, (Obv., bust to left; Reverse, "Patient of Toil," &c.) was presented to the Society by Mr. I. F. Wood, of New York, for which thanks were voted. Mr. Holland exhibited a fine specimen of the very rare *Gloriam Regni* 5 sous; one of the new Diplomatic Medals, just recut at the Mint, and struck in silver, for the knowledge of which the officials of the Mint were indebted to the researches of our President. The size of this medal is 40. He also showed a fine impression in silver of the Dr. Pancoast Medal, size 50, and a curious antique "Harrison" brooch, painted. Mr. Child exhibited a fine impression of the cent of 1805. Mr. Marvin, several Masonics, one of Madgeburg; another, centennial anniversary of a Lodge in Hamburg; a "jeton de presence" of a Parisian Lodge, and a "member's jewel," or badge, from Bourg, said to be very rare. The President showed a deed presented by Mr. G. W. Cram, signed by Higley, of Connecticut, of "copper" celebrity. Some discussion followed on the pattern pieces occasionally making their appearance as if from the Mint, and the large number of patterns not generally known, that were lately sold; after which the Society adjourned.

*June 1.* A regular monthly meeting was held this day at the usual place, the President in the chair. The records of the previous meeting were read and approved. In consequence of the extremely unpleasant weather, but few members were present, and nothing was brought except by the Acting Secretary, who showed a Washington Masonic Medal in silver,—Obv., Head of Washington, Rev., Bible, square and compasses, with the letter G.; and two Masonic Medals of the Commune. A letter was read from Mr. Appleton, dated London, in which he mentioned some interesting coins, &c., which he obtained at Munich:—"The most curious is a Revolutionary Dollar, during the old troubles in Mexico, with inscription, VIVA FERNANDO VII. Y AMERICA; I never heard of it before. I took some pains to obtain the varieties of the new German coinage, and have several of them. I visited the collection belonging to the Academy, but only a small portion is exposed to view, as usual. I asked and was shown the American portion, but it is ridiculously small. It happens, curiously enough, to contain a proof set of the Mint issue of 1841. \* \* \* A new edition has lately appeared of Hawkins English Silver Coins, with all the information of the last thirty years. It is considered to be very well done, and it is certainly useful. \* \* \*" After some discussion of coin catalogues, and sales soon to take place, the Society adjourned until the regular meeting for October.

W. T. R. MARVIN, *Acting Secretary.*

#### AMERICAN NUMISMATIC AND ARCHÆOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF NEW YORK.

A regular meeting of this Society was held at Mott Memorial Hall, May 15, President Anthon in the chair. In the absence of the Secretary, Mr. I. F. Wood officiated *pro tem.* The Executive Committee made a report, recommending a change in the Constitution and By-Laws, which was adopted. The following gentlemen were elected, S. K. Harzfeld, of Philadelphia, as a Resident member; and R. W. McLachlan, of Montreal, as a Corresponding member. Letters were read from various gentlemen. Thanks were voted to Mr. S. K. Harzfeld, for his fine exhibition of coins, &c., at last meeting. A list of the donations received since last meeting, not having been made, no report was received from the Librarian. The following exhibitions were made:—By Mr. Oliver, a silver Medal, size 24, Obv., A front view of a building, inscribed, "Odd Fellows Hall, corner stone laid June 4, 1847," in the exergue, "New York." Rev., The All-seeing eye, and other emblems; inscription, "Faith, Hope and Charity, Friendship

Love and Truth." This Medal refers to the building corner of Grand and Centre streets, and is believed to be rare. Also, a rare Canadian Medal in bronze,—Obv., An altar, hands clasped and torch; inscription, "William Dummer Powell and Anne Murray, Intermarried 3d October, 1775." Rev., "To Celebrate the Fiftieth Anniversary, Upper Canada, 3d October, 1825," within a wreath. By Mr. E. Groh,—Dummer Powell, bronze celebration Medal, same as last. By Mr. Harzfeld,—Several very fine Necessity pieces, among them one issued by the city of Vienna during the siege of the Turks in 1529, and one to commemorate the relief of Vienna from the Turkish siege in 1683; also, three of Leopold I. in 1664, 1685, 1686, and one of Charles VI, Peace of Passarovitz; also, some English Medals,—a silver Medallion, to commemorate the Peace of Westminster, between England and the Netherlands, 1654; William III. and Mary, to commemorate their coronation in 1689; a superb Medallion, by Sebastian Dadler, to commemorate their arrival in the Netherlands, 1642; among the Medals relating to America, was one in silver of Lafayette; a Medal to commemorate the homage of Panama in 1711, Philip V. of Spain; a Morelos dollar; several satirical pieces of Napoleon III; a pattern Five-franc of Henry V. (Chambord); a Triple Thaler of August, Duke of Brunswick; and the fine Medal of Richard Wagner, described in the *Journal of Numismatics*, (Vol. XI. p. 19.)

By the kindness of an honorary member, the following were exhibited:—A gold Medal presented by the President of the United States to Capt. R. H. Crocker, of the British bark Katharine, 1861, engraved,—Obv., A sinking ship on the right, lighthouse on the left, a sailor bringing an exhausted person ashore. Rev., The American Eagle; legend, "United States of America;" size 42, weight 42 dwts. Mexican Industrial Medals,—Obv., Female figure seated, in her left hand a distaff, in her right a cornucopia; on her right a beehive, grain and fruit, on her left an altar upon which lies a wreath; legend, "Industria Mexicana;" in the exergue, "Exposicion General." Rev., Open wreath of laurel and oak; legend, "El ministerio de fomento al merito industrial;" in exergue, "Mexico;" size 32; copper gilt. Obv., An exhibition building, over which clouds and a rainbow; beneath, "Exposition Municipal, 1874;" legend, on a raised rim, "El Ayuntamiento Constitucional de Mexico." Rev., An open laurel wreath, in the field, "Al Merito;" size 29; silver. Obv., Scroll, telescope, globe, &c.; legend, "Instituto Cerventes;" in exergue, "Mexico." Rev., Closed laurel wreath, "Premio | a la | Aplicacion;" size 18; silver, with loop. Obv., Iturbide facing right; legend, "August, Mex. I. Imperator. Constitut." Rev., Star, rays above, and inscription in six lines; size 25; silver. Obv., Head of Maximilian to right, "Maximiliano Emperador." Rev., Closed wreath of oak, in the field, "Al Merito Civil;" size 20; silver, with loop. Obv., Jugate heads of Maximilian and Carlotta, to left, "Maximiliano y Carlota Emperadores;" in exergue, 1865. Rev., The virgin crowned; legend, "Non Fecit Taliter Omni Nationi;" silver; size 20.

Adjourned,

I. F. WOOD, *Secretary pro tem.*

### THE ALBERT MEDAL.

A ROYAL warrant, dated April 30, 1877, extends the decorations styled the Albert Medal, first and second class, to cases of gallantry in saving life on land. The medal of the first class is to be a gold oval-shaped badge, enamelled in crimson, with a monogram composed of the letters V. and A. in gold, surrounded by a garter in bronze, inscribed in raised letters of gold, "For gallantry in saving life on land," and surmounted by a representation of the prince-consort crown, and suspended from a crimson riband in four white longitudinal stripes. The medal of the second class will be of bronze. The names of those upon whom the medal is to be conferred are to be registered. Each additional act of bravery is to be indicated by a bar across the riband. The medals are to be awarded on the recommendation of the first lord of the treasury, "to those who, in saving or endeavoring to save the lives of others from accidents in mines, on railways or at fires, or other peril within our dominions, other than perils of the sea, have endangered their lives."

## COIN SALES.

A SALE of coins and medals took place at the rooms of Messrs. Bangs & Co., New York, June 28th and 29th last. The catalogue, 40 pages and 824 lots, was prepared by Edward Cogan; among the pieces was a Gold Shipwreck Medal, presented by the President to Capt. Crocker of the British bark Catharine, in 1861, weighing 143 dwts., size 42, which sold for \$160. We quote a few of the other prices obtained.

An electrotype of the Granby Copper, "I cut my way through," sold for \$1.55; an electrotype of 1793 Liberty cap cent, the cracked die, \$1.15, and one of the 1799 cent for \$1.10; these were very fine. *Dollars*, 1794, unusually good, \$78.00; 1795, f. and v. r. \$5.50; 1846, proof, v. r. \$10.00; 1851, brilliant proof, \$29.00; another, uncr. and scarce variety, \$25.00. *Half-dollars*, 1794, \$3.88; 1796, fair, scarce, \$23.50; 1797, fair, \$15.00. *Quarter-dollars*, 1796, v. r. and f. \$17.00; 1823, extremely rare and fair, \$74.00; 1828, p. \$6.25; 1841, v. scarce, \$2.50. *Dimes*, 1796, \$1.75; 1798 over 1797, \$5.87; another variety, \$5.00; 1800, v. g. and r. \$7.75; 1804, v. g. and extremely r. \$13.25; 1811, sc. \$2.00. *Half-dimes*, 1795, uncr. \$2.85; 1797, 16 stars, \$3.75; do. 15 stars, \$2.50; 1802, "as good if not the best that has yet been offered for sale at public auction, date very clear and stars plain," \$105.00; 1803, \$3.75; 1805, \$4.87. *Proof sets*, 1857, 7 pieces, \$19.50; 1873, old type, v. s. 10 pieces, \$6.25. *Pattern pieces*, 1836, dollar, silver, Gobrecht on the base of Liberty, \$6.00; another, Gobrecht in the field, only 18 struck, proof, \$37.00; 1838, half-dollar, flying eagle, die cracked, \$5.50; 1839, dollar, proof, \$29.00; another, plugged, \$11.00; 1856 cent, \$3.25; another, \$3.63. *Miscellaneous*, Two Liberia cents, for 1847, beautiful proof, \$6.10; 66 pieces U. S. cents, one of every date, some v. g. \$11.75 for set; Dutch Medal, Holland between England and United States, silver, size 28, \$5.00; Faustissimo foedere, fine proof, \$5.50; Washington cent, Non vi, &c., \$28.00; large eagle cent, 1791, \$5.50; a fine uncr. Washington, rev. Liverpool Halfpenny, proved to be a counterfeit. Washington cent, known as half-dollar die, 1792, v. f. and s. \$20.00; another, rarer type, 12 stars on rev. \$36.00; Washington Voltaire Medal, sc. \$7.00; Fame Medal, \$13.00; Norwalk Memorial, \$5.00; Eccleston Medal, v. f. \$9.25. *U. S. Cents*, 1793, wreath, \$16.00; another, \$10.00; another, "one hundred &c.," on edge, \$11.50; another variety, \$10.00; another, chain cent, v. s. *Ameri* on rev. \$12.00; another, Liberty cap, \$7.50; 1795, thick planchet, \$6.00; 1795, Jefferson head, \$19.00; 1799, undoubted original, \$21.00; another, \$21.50; 1804, fair, \$12.00; another, better, cracked die, \$13.00; 1808, \$5.00; 1809, \$3.00; 1811, 4.00; 1821, \$5.00; 1823, \$12.00; 1825, \$6.00; 1828, proof, \$7.00; 1829, \$5.25; 1830, \$3.00. *Half-cents*, 1793, \$3.10; 1795, \$4.00; 1802, \$1.75; 1810, \$1.38; 1811, \$2.00; 1849, \$10.10. *Gold*, Eagle, 1797, small eagle, \$14.75; another, large do. \$14.75; half-eagle, 1798, \$7.75; 1823, \$7.25; quarter-eagle, 1806, \$6.75. *Colonials*, Lord Baltimore sixpence, f. \$25.50; do. fourpence, \$25.00; Pine-tree shillings, 7 pieces, from \$2.00 to \$7.00; oak-tree do. \$4.63; Annapolis threepence, \$5.25; Standish Barry or Baltimore Town piece, \$10.50; Continental currency piece, \$6.50 and \$7.00; Elephant token, God preserve Carolina, &c., \$20.00; Immune Columbia, with George III, \$8.75; do. with Vernon Auctori, \$8.00; New York Excelsior cent, \$18.00; a Medal of the "Pudding Club," Harvard, \$4.00; fifteen Napoleon Medals, from 75 cents to \$1.85. A fine collection of foreign medals, sizes 24 to 36, and a number of Roman second and third brass at insignificant prices. The whole collection brought not far from \$2,000.

**SALE OF RARE ENGLISH COINS.**—The Bank of England having presented to the British Museum their collection of coins, the duplicates were disposed of at auction in London some three weeks ago. Of Saxon coins the following were sold:—Sceatta of Ethelred, King of Mercia, rare, £12 5s.; Cuthred, King of Kent, penny, £2 13s.; Coenwulf, King of Mercia, penny, and another of Burgred of Mercia, £2 8s.; Anlaf, King of Northumbria, penny, £6; Æthelred penny, and another of Alfred, £3 16s.; Edward the Martyr, penny, £2; and another, £2; and another, £2 2s.; Harold II., penny, and another, £2 2s. The coin which brought the highest figure was one of Charles I., the Oxford crown, which fetched £80. The celebrated Petition crown of Charles II. brought £76. The total of the 184 lots, the actual money value of which was not above \$300, amounted to £707, or \$3,500, gold.

**MESSRS. BANGS & CO.,** sold on the 17th and 18th of September, a valuable collection of coins and medals, which contained what Mr. Cogan thought the most interesting assortment of Siege Pieces he had ever known offered, containing about fifty specimens. There were several Canada medals and tokens, a large variety of South American pieces, many English halfpenny tokens, (which seem to be attracting rather more attention from collectors of late,) a very fine collection of foreign crowns, many of them very rare, and quite a number of Mexican pieces and medals. The Catalogue also included some interesting Indian curiosities, and relics of the Mound Builders. It was prepared by Mr. E. Cogan, and contained 811 lots and 52 pages.

**MR. S. K. HARZFELD** will sell through Messrs. Bangs & Co., of New York, about the last of October, a fine collection of ancient and modern coins, medals, &c. Among these will be found the "New Yorke in America," and the *Gloriam Regni*, well known as among the rarest of the early American Colonials. He has upwards of sixty Masonic Medals, to which so much attention has recently been attracted by the articles in our pages; about the same number of Centennials, and some fine cents. The chief attraction will be found, however, in that portion obtained for this sale from Dr. Grotefend's collection, which contains many Greek and Roman coins of great rarity, some of which are said to be superior to anything ever offered at auction in this country.

We learn from our friend Mr. Ulex, that a very large collection of coins, American, European, and Asiatic, as well as Colonial coins of the various Continental nations, will probably be sold during this fall in Hamburg. There are not far from 50,000 pieces, and the Catalogue will have a large number of illustrations.



## NOTES AND QUERIES.

Lexington, Va., July 24, 1877.

BELOW is a description of a medal that was shown me at the Warm Springs, Bath county, a few days since. If any of your readers can tell me what it is, I will be obliged to them. The coin is about the size of a twenty-five cent piece, has on one side the face of George the Third, with the inscription, "Georgius III., Dei Gratia. 1768." On the reverse, the lion, the harp, the thistle, and the lily, quartered in a shield, surmounted by a crown, and around it the legend, "In memory of the good old days." I think the metal is gold, but I have not yet tested it. It was found near the Warm Springs, on the mountain, by a negro boy, who was working with a party in cutting timber upon land then for the first time cleared. My idea is that it is a medal given by the English government to some Indian chief prior to the Revolution. I would be glad to hear from any one who can give a correct history of it. E. W. H.

CONVENTION OF NUMISMATISTS.—Rasche under the head *Conventus*, speaks of a Convention of the learned, formerly held at Paris, for the purpose of illustrating the lives and actions of the Roman Caesars. For an account of this, and the writings which were elaborated by the learned under this movement, he refers to *Spanheim*, Pr. II. 517, but I cannot find it. Will some reader of the *American Journal of Numismatics* enlighten me? R. M.

A GOLD coin, worth about nine dollars, was recently dug up in the garden of the Cassidy estate, (now the residence of Garret Roach of the Morgan Iron Works, N. Y.) at Whitestone, L. I. The inscription (?) is, "Josephus I. D. G. Port. et Algarb. R. 1757." It is probably a half "Joe," for all it says I Joseph. W.

A LOCAL publication, in an article on slang, says, "To 'go the whole hog' is just as well known in England as in the United States, though it is generally considered an original product of the West or South. Bartlett claims it as purely American, but it is well known that 'hog' was for many centuries in England the name of a piece of money, now of a five-shilling-piece in England and a shilling in Ireland. One gambler would 'go' a shilling, another two or three, while the most confident of the party would venture the 'whole hog.'"

Is there authority for this statement?

I. P. W.

## EDITORIAL.

WE might have mentioned under the head of Coin Sales, a list of coins, medals, &c., many of them of considerable interest and value, which we find offered at prices affixed, in NUMISMA, a bi-monthly, devoted to numismatics, recently established by Mr. Edward Frossard, of Irvington, N. Y., and which has already contained some valuable contributions to numismatic knowledge. It is a quarto sheet, of eight pages.

WE have devoted considerable space to Mr. Marvin's list of Masonic Medals in the *Journal*, but as the two numbers preceding this have each contained four pages more than the regular number, we do not think our readers will object. The catalogue, when finished, will be the most extensive ever published on the subject, and has quickened the interest in this branch of Numismatics to such an extent, that we have already seen five new Washington Masonics which have been struck within a few months.

MR. P. DOHERTY of Philadelphia has invented a small machine which detects counterfeit coins. It costs but \$1.25 singly, or \$12 per dozen, and is highly recommended by experts.

NEW devices for silver coins have been prepared at the Philadelphia Mint. A die has also been engraved for a \$50 gold coin for banking purposes. It is possible that a \$1 gold coin will also be struck on the model of the gold five-franc pieces issued by the French Mint, which measure eleven by the American scale. This would make it of a better size, and it would prove more useful than the old coin.

*The Numismatic Journal*, North Adams, Mass. We have received the first number of this publication; it is an 8vo. monthly of four pages, is nicely printed and well worth the price, thirty-five cents per year in advance. Address L. S. Drowne as above.

WE understand that Dr. Robert Morris, whose contributions to the pages of the *Journal* have always been welcome, is about to sail for England and France, where he hopes to have opportunities for numismatic study among the larger cabinets and collections of the Museums, &c., in London, Paris, and elsewhere. We shall hope to hear from him occasionally during his absence.

"PUCK" thinks that Louisianians who want specie payment should be in favor of Nicholls, (nickels!)





## Ricketts' NEW AMPHITHEATRE.

**T**HIS afternoon, Saturday, May 30, will be performed, in addition to the great variety of EQUESTRIAN FEATS, a new Exhibition, called the

### EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS,

[As described by Addison, in his travels through Egypt] by eight persons dressed in character; forming the following changes:

- 1st. A grand entrance with a Roman column.
- 2d. Four triumphal arches.
- 3d. A Roman Spire.
- 4th. Lion's den down.
- 5th. Four arches forming a spire.
- 6th. The form of an iron gate with changes.
- 7th. The world turned upside down.
- 8th. Egyptian Pyramid.
- 9th. Roman monuments.
- 10th. A moving spire.
- 11th. Lion's den up.
- 12th. A march.

Mr. Ricketts will, for this evening only, ride a single horse in full speed, and perform

### THE MANUAL EXERCISE,

With a FIRELOCK, in the character of an *American Officer*, going through all the different Manuvres.

Mr. Ricketts will leap from one horse in full speed,

### OVER A RIBBON,

As depicted above.

Mr. Ricketts will also carry his young pupil, Master Long, on his shoulders in the attitude of a

### FLYING MERCURY,

On two horses in full speed. And a number of new feats, in addition to those already performed.

The Evening's Amusements will conclude with the EGYPTIAN PYRAMIDS.

The doors will be opened at five o'clock, and the performance will begin at a quarter before six.

Tickets to be had at Col. Colman's Coffee House, at Mr. Hatch's, at Mr. Fobes' (late Beal's) Tavern, and at a Ticket Office, built on purpose, at the Amphitheatre.

BOXES, ONE DOLLAR—PIT, HALF A DOLLAR.

[State Street]

[Newbury St.]

[Market Square]

[Boston, July, 1795]